SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1809.

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age to foreign countries added.

THE SUR, New York City. Pages-Kiosque No. 12, pear Grand Hotel, and

que No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo

### Peace and Business.

must in all cares send stamps for that purpose.

The Republican City Convention of Chicago began its platform with a natural expression of the general satisfaction and hope felt by the country at large :

generous and general prosperity.
"We congratulate the people upon the increase of

work and the increase of wages.
"We congratulate the Republican party upon its leadership and legislation, which have produced

We congratulate the nation upon the successful termination of the war with Brain, and the making and ratification of the Paris treaty of peace.

We note with pride that our country has dared to accept the responsibilities of new possessions and we have no fear but that the new problems arise ing out of our island possessions will be righteously lved under the wise and humane leadership of the

We point with high admiration to the national Administration of President McKinley, and applaud his wisdom, prudence and lofty patriotism. He has sonquered the affections and won the sincere esteem of all the people, without regard to party, except a few partisan bigots."

The country and the Republican party have reason for cheerfulness. The war was series of triumphs cheaply won and bringing enduring advantages not foreseen at its beginning. Peace finds the nation prosperous. Business is good. Every day's newspaper tells of wages raised and of new enterprises. The people are prouder of being Americans than they have ever been proud of the work of the army and the navy, proud of the larger place which America fills in the estimation of foreign nations. and proud that it is to play no unregarded part in the drama of the world. The sense of patriotism is gratified. The times are good and the prospects are good.

This palpable success and well-being cannot be snarled away. It is breath wasted to attack the methods which have produced such results. It is a striving after wind to try to persuade a contented and thriving people that it is not all right. The party that has led in American politics during the last two years can stand upon its record in war and peace.

### The Political Situation.

The election of last November, it is not too much to say, constituted one of the greatest political revolutions in the history of this country, and its consequences are most significant in the changes wrought by it in the Senate. The Senate of the last Congress contained 46 Republicans to 34 Democrats strictly and 10 Populists or Silverites united in the Democratic combination. It is computed that the new Senate will contain 55 Republicans, and that the Democratic minority in it will include 26 Democrats, or less than half as many as the Republicans, and 9 Populists and Silverites, or 35 in all. Of the 30 new Senators, 8 only are Democrats.

The most remarkable feature of this Democratic representation in the next Senate. however, is not shown in the mere reduction of numerical strength, but in the quarter from which it comes. All the Democratic Senators will be from Southern States, with the exception of four from silverite Rocky Mountain States. More significant still, all of the twenty-six Democratic Senstors, except three or four, will be from the ates which were included in the secession Confederacy. From the old border States there will be a solid Democratic delegation from Missouri only. One of the two Senators from Delaware and Kentucky respectively will be a Republican. Both Senators from Maryland are Republicans. One of the Senators from North Carolina is nominally a Populist, but practically he is

a Democrat. The old Southern Confederacy, therefore, will furnish substantially the whole of the Democratic representation in the next Senate. None will come from a single State north of the Mason and Dixon line of the past, except two from Mormon Utah, and one or at most two from other little silver States beyond the Mississippl

That is, the old secession South is solidly Democratic. The whole of the rich, populous and enlightened States of the North are solidly Republican. Never before has this Northern Republican solidity occurred, not even in the time of the civil war. Never before in twenty-five years have the Democrats been so largely in the minority in the

To the House of Representatives of the Fifty-sixth Congress, too, this dominance of the old secession States in the Democratic minority will be extended. Of the total Democratic representation of 163, as many as 85 will be from that quarter, and the whole number from the Southern States will be 108, leaving the total from the entire North only 55. Democracy in the next Congress, therefore, will be Southern Democracy specifically.

tion of 55, no less than 16 will be from the city of New York and its neighborhood, and one will be from the second city of the State, Buffalo; three of them come from Chicago, two from Boston, making 22 out of the 55 from these cities alone. It is a humiliating representation, more especially that from New York, a community which more than any other in the whole Union was vitally interested in sustaining the party of sound money and national development at the election. The wealth, the industry, and shall before approving any such grant or concesboth the financial conservatism and the progressive national spirit of all the most vigorous communities of the Northern States voted for prosperity. New York joined in the vote for adversity and disonor. If this city had had its way last November, instead of the present abounding prosperity, advancing markets and universal confidence in the advent of a period of unexampled good fortune for the country, we should now be experiencing a winter made distressful by uncertainty and anxiety. The city of New York voted for disaster, but its interests, thus assailed by itself, were saved by the patriotism and common sense of the rest of the State and by other States, for a majority of Congress, slender but sufficient

combination of political fanaticism which would wreck the prosperity of the Union. As we have shown, the control of the Democracy in the Fifty-sixth Congress will be in the hands of the Democrats of the States of the old secession Confederacy. Thence will come the dictation of its policy, and that policy, according to every present indication, will be to repeat the Chicago platform substantially in 1900 and again nomi-

nate BRYAN for the Presidency. That is the political situation as it is at the beginning of 1899.

#### The Activity in Enlistment.

Last year, after the heat of the war was over and when it had already become pathetically manifest that the Mugwumps' political disappointments had brought them n wish to have rejected articles returned, they to the stage of acute mania, their spokes men gloated over a vision of coming trouble for this country which had pre sented itself to their disordered imagina tion. It was a picture of national calamity due to inability to recruit our army to a size sufficient to hold and guard the conquests of the war. It was all very "We congratulate the country upon the return of well, they said, to provide by legislation for such an army, but it was another matter to get men to enlist in it, and they exulted over the notion that our victory in war would thus be brought to naught, and America displayed to a jeering world as a nation incapable of self-defence because of its deficiency in military spirit.

We are now testing practically the question of our ability to enlist a new army. The terms of enlistment of all the volunteer forces and of many of the regulars will expire with the formal and official conclusion of war on the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace. Recruiting stations have been established at different points, there being two general recruiting stations in this State, one at Albany and the other at New York, and the candidates offering themselves for enlistment are extraordinarily numerous and of remarkably good quality. It is made manifest that there will be no difficulty in obtaining the recruits authorized and needed to fill up the ranks of the army deploted by discharges, and that they will be of the best material.

The malicious inference of the Evening Post and its traitorous associates that their humbug cry about bad feeding of the troops during the war would discourage future enlistments, is contradicted by the notable anxiety among the very volunteers who served in the war to enlist in the new organization, a large part of the present applicants at the recruiting stations being such volunteers. Yesterday we printed the information that down in Alabama the same spirit prevails, a great part of the men of the Third Regiment of Volunteers of that State having expressed a desire to reënlist, so well pleased were they with the service.

Since our military operations in the Philippines against Aguinal Do's insurgent forces the more virulent enemies of expansion have gloated again over the damper they assumed that the danger in volved would put upon the American military spirit. The fact, however, is that the fighting in the Philippines has only stimulated the more the desire for enlistment among both the volunteers who saw service in the war and the fresh aspirants for the excitement of battle who are crowding the recruiting stations. The vigor and aggressiveness of youth have not departed from the American race, however foreign they may be to the peace-at-any-price temperament.

## Franchises in Cuba.

The declaration of Congress, in the Army Appropriation bill, that no business franchises shall be granted in Cuba during our military occupation of the island, has been described in some quarters as a timely check on sundry purposes of the War Department. In reality it is only a formal adoption of the policy pursued by the Government hitherto.

More than three months ago a committee purporting to represent the so-called Autonomist Government of Cuba, consisting of the Mayor of Havana, the Director-General of Public Works and three other persons, gave notice of the proposed sale of extensive railway concessions in Cuba, on Dec. 29. On hearing of this, President McKrn-LEY telegraphed to Gen. WADE, on Dec. 12. to notify the Spanish officials that the United States would insist that none of these franchises should be granted. By mail, on the same day, he informed Gen. WADE that these persons were trying to bind the Government of Cuba to aid these concessions by a guarantee of 4 per cent. interest on \$24,465,000 of capital. and that for this purpose an act thirteen years old, which had never been used, was revived, on the petition of one CASTINEDA, representing European and American capitalists. These important franchises were to be granted within three days of the final evacuation of the island by the Spanish forces, and would seriously impair "the interests of the people and Government of the island of Cuba, for whom, at the present time, the United States stands practically in the relation of a trustee. He therefore directed Gen. WADE to make his action in the case "vigorous, prompt and effective," even to the extent of fully occupying all Havana and nominally all Cuba before Dec. 29, if required, so that 'nothing shall prevent your fully and completely defeating the carrying out of these objects, so prejudicial to the interests of the people of Cuba." The same instruc-

for a network of electric tramways at Havana for sixty years. On Dec. 14 Gen. WADE replied by cable Of the Northern Democratic representathat the Governor-General had assured him that the notice of the auction sale of franchises was without authority, and that the thing should be stopped. On Dec. 22

tions were applied to proposed concessions

the President issued this order: "Until otherwise ordered, no grants or concessions of public or corporate rights or franchises for the construction of public or quasi public works, such as railroads, tramways, telegraph and telephone lines, waterworks, gasworks, electric light lines, &c. shall be made by any municipal or other local governmental authority or body in Cuba, except upon the approval of the Major-General commanding the military forces of the United States in Cuba, who sion, be so authorized by the Secretary of War."

A similar order was applied to Porto Rico at the same time, and on Feb. 2 the Senate asked for information as to whether any such franchises had been granted by any municipality in either island since our military occupation. The reply of Secretary ALGER, on Feb. 8, was that none had been granted by the War Department, or, so far as he was aware, by any municipality. Finally Senator Burrows, debating the subject on March 3, said that he had been informed at the War Department that day that no such franchises had been granted

to anybody. Such, then, is the record, and noticeable in it is the President's reason for prohibiting franchises that would be saddled upon

need to be given in Cuba for military and sanitary purposes, and some of these may involve local transportation. The Attorney-General, however, has been asked to construe the franchise prohibition in the Army Appropriation bill, so that in no particular it may be infringed. In fact, the Advisory Board on Insular Affairs, which reached Porto Rico several days ago, was instructed to confine its attention to that island, except that it was allowed to ascertain the facts regarding an application for a tramway at Santiago. Indeed, although the declaration of Congress was restricted to Cuba alone, even in Porto Rico, our own territory, no franchises will be granted until the Advisory Board has reported on the needs of the island.

# When a Minister of Religion Should

Change His Occupation, The Rev. Dr. VAN DYKE of the Brick Presbyterian Church in the Fifth avenue has been chosen to fill a new chair of English Literature in Princeton University, and it is reported that he will accept the appointment. Undoubtedly by so doing he will enter into an occupation more congenial with his spirit and more suitable for him

than the Christian ministry. This we say without intending or implying any criticism of Dr. Van DEEE, but simply because no man should remain a minister of religion when any other calling, duty, or opportunity has superior attractions for him. When recently Dr. VAN DYKE was chosen for a chair of English Literature in Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore he announced frankly his desire to accept the proffered place, but at the urgent solicitation of his church consented to remain its pastor, though inferentially for the time being only. That is, Dr. VAN DYKE expressed with creditable honesty his preference for the secular calling of s professor of English. Thereby he indicated that the time had come when he ought to retire from his religious calling.

If a minister of religion is not so full of faith in it as the prime, nay, the only absolutely essential, thing in life, that he is impelled by an overmastering enthusiasm to propagate it among men for their eternal salvation, to the exclusion of all other de sires and ambitions, he is out of place in the Church. If religious obligations are as the belief professed by Dr. VAN DYKE holds them to be, no other calling possible to man bears any comparison in dignity and importance with that of the Christian minister. Other occupations are for time; the ministry is for eternity. They deal with this transitory life; it occupies itself with the everlasting life, by the side of the realities of which the other is a mere substanceless shadow.

If a Christian minister believes this in his heart, what other mission or ambition in earthly existence can seem to him of any relative consequence? If any other occupation than the privilege of leading his fellow men into the way of salvation has attractions for him, he cannot believe thus truly and earnestly, and his ministrations become almost a profanation. Unless a minister has that faith and that enthusiasm he is wofully out of place in the Church. His spirit has become secular, and he should go into a secular occupation.

### Doctor Raffel.

Most of the German Consuls and other officials who have made mischief in Samoa have rejoiced in the title of Doctor. Dr. RAFFEL, recently President of the Municipal Council at Ap's and member of Ma-TAAFA'S so-called Provisional Government. really a revolutionary and rebel government, comes back from Samoa declaring that he and the German Consul regarded it as their function to revise and reject the decision of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Samoa, a tribunal erected by the treaty of Berlin expressly to decide the question which it did decide.

"The German Consul," says Dr. RAFFEL, 'did not believe that the decision was in conformity with these requirements [namely, of the treaty] \* \* \* The Provisional Government held that, as a Government, it could not submit to the anomaly of recognizing the Supreme Court,

with which it was in antagonism." That is to say, the consular representa tive of one of the three powers concerned constituted himself as a tribunal superior to the court established conjointly by all three of the treaty powers, and undertook to nullify that court's decision; and the German civil official who happened to be President of the Municipal Council in Apla, fell in with the rebels and undertook to overthrow the Supreme Court established by the treaty because its decision did not coincide with the views of the rebels!

All this belongs rather to the burlesque stage than to the theatre of international affairs. We wonder what sort of a Doctor Dr. RAFFEL is; certainly not one learned in the principles and philosophy of Law.

It is proper to add that the extraordinary statement and extraordinary reasoning of Dr. RAFFEL would possess more significance as indicating the real attitude of Germany in Samoa, if he were bound for Ania instead of being on his way back to Berlin.

# Automatic Coupling.

The bill recently introduced in Parliament to compel the adoption on British railroads of the American automatic coupling system is opposed by some of the companies on account of the expense involved. A committee of engineers is to sail from Liverpool to-day to study the system on our railroads. It is said that it would cost the Midland Railroad Company \$10,000,000 to make the alterations necessary and the superintendent of that company is with the party which is coming here to make investigations.

The Midland is one of the most enterpris ing and progressive of the British railroads It was the first to introduce American cars. including dining and sleeping cars, into England, and it has just opened the door to American locomotives. Twenty freight locomotives are building for this company in Philadelphia and Schenectady, and the American and English types will soon be tested for the first time under the same conditions of service. The probability that the American locomotives will be delivered for about twenty per cent. less than they would cost in England brightens the prospect that we have opened a new market for these manufactures.

Coupling cars by hand is dangerous work. The number of men in this country who were killed or injured while working the link and pin, the common form of coupling, became appalling as the railroad business expanded. In 1892 over 370 men lost their lives and several thousands were injured. These facts induced Congress to pass a law in 1893 requiring all comin the lower house, was secured against the the people of Cuba, whose interests he was panies to put automatic couplers on their

bound to protect. Licenses, revogable at freight care by January, 1898. It is al-the will of the military authorities, may ready evident that the large increase in the use of power brakes and the introduction of automatic couplers on freight trains are diminishing to an important extent the

number of accidents to employees. Most trains are still coupled by hand in Great Britain, largely swelling the list of casualties among employees, which reach an average of about 500 killed and over 2,000 injured every year. It may cost our British friends a large sum to make the proposed change, but money invested in reducing the dangers of railroading both to the general public and to employees is well spent.

#### Horse Meat.

The North Dakota Meat Company, which asks permission to open a horse slaughterhouse here, doubtless expects to wait for its profits till it has dissipated public prejudice and created a demand for its commodity. This bids fair to be a slow process, we may judge from the experience of European dealers in horse meat. There is much evidence that this food is nutritious and wholesome, but it has hardly made any impression as yet in foreign markets. It has been sold in Paris for nearly thirty years, it has been introduced to a small extent in Belgium and Germany, where it sells at from five to eight cents a pound, half the price of beef or less, but it has made so little headway that not one of the Commercial Geographies printed in Europe makes any mention of it. Dr. EDUARD HAHN, who believes that horse flesh is desirable food and that its use should be encouraged, says in Die Haustiere that almost nothing has been accomplished in the effort to overcome the prejudice against it, and that its use as food would be much more restricted if it were not often imposed upon the consumer as beef.

Long before starving Paris opened horse meat shops, during the German slege, it was known that the barbarous ancestors of the Teutons, who were thundering at the gates of the French capital, regarded horse flesh as a dainty not to be despised. They did not change their opinion until long after they had been converted to Roman Catholicism, and really gave up horse meat only upon compulsion, after one of the BONIFACES had declared that Catholics should not eat horse flesh, and exerted every energy to stamp out a practice which he characterized as a "misuse of the horse." A century later, however it is said that the monks of St. Gallen still relished the flesh of the wild horse and partook of it whenever the opportunity offered.

The horse has never been pronounced like the hog, an unclean animal; but its use for food is prohibited both to the Jews and Moslems, and the ground for this prohibition has never been made clear. Still, BURCKHARDT wrote in 1831 that an Arab sheik who had no food to place before his white guest killed his only horse to provide his table. The Tartars of Russia used the horse as one of their common articles of food at least as late as the early part of the last century, and it affords to-day the chief and most highly prized article of diet to the Indians of the Argentine pampas.

The horse as an article of food is therefore nothing new. There is no doubt also that horse flesh has been a boon among laborers in some parts of Europe, who need concentrated and highly nourishing food, but can seldom afford to buy beef. Whether, however, there is the slightest ground for the prejudice against eating horse flesh, it is undoubtedly strong and widespread, and its removal is not in sight.

The Hon. GAMALIEL BRADFORD is communicating a few spare views to the Springfield Republican. He has discovered that "there is a large and powerful faction perfectly ready, if they could see a reasonable chance of success to determine the result |of the next Presidential election] by military force." It will be seen that Mr. Brapford continues to drip with new and surprising information. His letters are always enlightening. They are so many windows in the treasure house of an interesting mind,

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I ask space for a brief reply to your editorial of this morning in regard to Mr. Harburger's bill. I do not speak for Mr. Harburger. He can do that for himself. But inasmuch as he is a member of the League of Passengers and introduced the bill at the request of the league. and inasmuch as I am deputed by the league

to speak for them it is my place to explain their attitude. You say the only way to prevent overcrowd.

You say the only way to prevent overcrowding (of cars) is to prevent the crowds. We maintain that another way would be to provide a sufficiency of cars.

The railroad companies claim that this is impossible, and you indorse their claim. We assert that they do not make the effort.

It may perhaps be admitted that for a short time, night and morning, they do run as many cars as they can, though we do not believe this, strenuously as it is asserted. But even if this be true, it does not account for the equal crowding of the cars at those hours when fewer people are travelling, and correspondingly fewer cays are run.

ing of the cars at those hours when fewer people are travelling, and correspondingly fewer cars are run.

If the cars had been crowded in the "rush hours" only, there would, perhaps, have been no League of Passengers, though overcrowding is not the only evil we seek to combat.

The fact is that the companies calculate on running their cars crowded to their utmest carpacity, simply to avoid the expense of running additional cars, to which we are entitled.

This overcrowding involves indecency, not only in the open cars, as you admit yourself, but in all the cars.

Question any lady who is obliged to ride on them, and, if she will speak freely, she will tell you that she is obliged to submit to such—not proximity, but contact of strangers with all portions of her body as would constitute an indecent assault on the streets.

There! That lies at the root of the whole matter. We are not willing that our wives and daughters should be subjected to the libidinous freedom of strangers who take advantage of the parsimony of the corporations to insult them with impunity.

If it were true that the companies did all they could to provide adequate accommodation for their passengers there would be no excuse for Mr. Harburger's bill.

As it is absolutely not true, we advocate the bill and propose to push it, and similar measures, with all the persistency and enthusiasm of elizens—not "amiable," as you politely call us, but exasperied 'to a stern determination to get our rights sooner or later.

David A. Cuaris,

Business Manager League of Passengers.

March 9, 1899.

The Lawyer Would Be Disbarred.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Please inform constant reader if a lawyer who has been retained, and, after examining the case, receives a fee, can afterward abandon his client, give back the paper and engage on the other side.

I have had some trouble about an unjust lien that

was filed against me as contractor, and being a conparative stranger in Brooklyn, unacquainted with lawyers and their ways, a friend advised that I should have one to protect my interests, at the sam time mentioning a lawyer, whose offices shine on Fulton street. was made, but it was Artomus Ward him self who said: "Some kind person has sent me Chawcer's

time mentioning a lawyer, whose offices shine on Fulton street.

I secordingly saw Mr. —, gave him the facts and the fees, both of which he received with alacrity and enthusiasm, declaring with a slap on the shoulder that the other "fellow" did not have a leg to stand on and he would quickly brink him to terms, but his arder soon cooled, and is few menths laise he gave me back my papers, but was careful to keep the money. He was acquainted with all the facts before taking the retainer; there were no new developments after. When my case is on the eve of trial it is now en the calendar; if find he is counsel on the other side, a fact which was exercitly concealed, as it came to my knowledge only through the merest accident; I being all along under the impression that another lawyer was engaged.

Now I am afraid that his knowledge of my case and the line of defence of any to pursue will weaken my side. From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. ouble of any kind.

What right has he to act thus? What right has he What right has he to act that or or or or more of my confidence, as well as my money and use it to my disadvantage on the other side? Is there anything in law or morals that permit such acts? Is there anything in law or morals to prevent such acts?

RETIREMENT OF NAVAL OFFICERS The Compulsory Provision of the Personnel Bill Goes Into Effect in June.

WASHINGTON, March 10.-That provision of the Naval Personnel bill relating to the retirng annually of enough officers to create at least forty promotions becomes operative in June, at which time the President must designate a board of Admirals to determine those officers whom it is deemed advisable to place on the retired list. So far there have been twenty-five regular vacancies in the navy since July 1 last, and one more is to be made by s retirement this month, so that if there are no casualties it will be necessary to select four-teen officers in the line above the rank of Lieutenant, junior grade. The law provides that officers in the grades of Captain, Commander and Lieutenant Commander may, by official application to the Secretary, have their names placed on a list known as applicants for voluntary retirement, and if at the end of the fiscal year there are not forty vacancies at the least, the President, in the order of rank of the applicants, may place a sufficient number on the retired list, with the rank and three-fourths pay of their next higher grade. There is no indication so far, however, that many applications will be made for this voluntary retirement list, and the compulsory retirement feature of the new law is expected to cause trouble and result in protests from those the board may decide to retire.

The examination of officers who were promoted under the law will begin next week at the Navy Department. There are over 300 officers of the line and former Engineer Corps to be examined before their commissions are made out.

One interesting result of the retirement fearetirement this month, so that if there are no

be examined before their commissions are made out.

One interesting result of the retirement feature of the law is that officers who served in the civil war and who now hold the rank of Captain may be retired with the rank of Rear Admiral. In the case of all other officers of the rank of Captain it is provided that "the next higher grade" shall be that of Commodore, abandoned for officers on the active list, but retained to be conferred upon retiring Captains. The retired pay of a Bear Admiral amounts to more than that of a Captain on the active list, so that it will be to the advantage of every Captain who served in the civil war to apply for retirement at once, so as to gain an increase of pay without the necessity of doing any service to earn it.

### NEW ARMY LAW INTERPRETED.

Volunteers May Be Betained in the Service WASHINGTON, March 10 .- According to the latest official interpretation of the new Army law all volunteers, officers and men, now in the service, enlisted under the law of April last. may be retained in the service until peace with Spain is formally proclaimed, whether or not the 35,000 additional volunteers authorized the 35,000 additional volunteers authorized by the new law are enlisted. One effect of this decision will be to permit the retention in the service until the ratifications of the treaty of peace are exchanged of all volunteer staff officers now in the service, in addition to those who may be commissioned under the law of May 2. Secretary Alger has also been advised that in addition to the 35,000 new volunteers which the new law authorizes, he may retain in the service for six months after peace is formally declared all the volunteers now in Manila who are willing to re-enlist for that period.

#### COURT CAN'T REINSTATE TEACHER. Appellate Division Disavows Power to Review School Authorities' Action.

The application of Ida A. Everitt to review and set aside a decision of the Board of School Superintendents which removed her from her place as public school teacher has been denied by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in an opinion written by Justice Ingraham. The decision is based on want of power to review the action of the school authorities.

Miss Everitt taught in School 27, in East For ty-second street, when in 1807 she was sumty-second street, when in 1807 she was summoned before the superintendents to explain a love letter which it was alleged she had written to H. M. Farrell, a teacher in School 20, Chrystie street. Farrell has a wife and grown children. The plaintiff and Mr. and Mrs. Farrell and been friends. Mrs. Farrell wandersell had been friends. Mrs. Farrell wandersarily insane, and about that time the school authorities got wind of the alleged love affair. Mrs. Farrell said subsequently that she had no cause for jealousy regarding Miss Everitt. Farrell and Miss Everitt were summoned to appear before the superintendents who, under appear before the superintendents who, under Farrell and Miss Everitt were summoned to appear before the superintendents who, under the old law, had jurisdiction of their schools. Miss Everitt was dismissed and her appeal to the Board of Education was thrown out. Farrell's case was left open and he is still teaching. The Appellate Division cites many authorities and refers to the statutes and the charter to show that the Court cannot review the action of the school authorities.

# Central Pacific Pays \$11,000,000 Into the

Treasury. WASHINGTON, March 10 .- According to the terms of settlement agreed on last month four of the notes given to the Government by the Central Pacific Railroad were paid at the Treasury Department to-day. The notes, with accrued interest, amounted to about \$11,000,000. The agreement arrived at between the bondholders and the representatives of the Government provided that these notes should be paid before March 20, and the 10th was subsequently decided on.

# Yucatan Indians in Rebellion

CITY OF MEXICO, March 10.-The War Depar ment has received information from Merida Yucatan, that a large force of Government troops has left there for the frontier of that troops has left there for the frontier of that State to subdue rebellious Indians who have been on the warpath for several months and have massacred many Mexican families and destroyed a large amount of property. The troops have been ordered to exterminate the tribe if they do not lay down their arms at

#### Maryland Peaches Killed; Official Statement.

From the Baltimore American Replies received at Maryland Agricultural College from all the prominent peach growers in the State indicate that even the hardiest varieties of the fruit were unable to withstand the recent cold. Prof. Johnson of the college has sectioned many thousand buds during the last week, and has found all dead. The loss will be greatest along the Blue Ridge Belt, where many thousand young trees were used. will be greatest along the Blue Ridge Beit, where many thousand young trees were just coming into bearing this year for the first time, in addition to the older orchards, all of which were well set with fruit buds. Some reports from Eastern Shore indicate that there may be a slight sprinkling of fruit yet. All the buds examined are injured beyond recovery. It is yet too early to say what effect the freeze will have upon the trees.

# Vaccination Marks.

From the Louisville Commercial. Genial Jim Camp was a much disgusted man at the opera Thursday night. There was Zelle De Lussan trilling haunting little gypsy melodies as if she were indeed of the Homany race, and yet the big audience treated her with a silence that was almost appalling. That was Of course they awoke and after they recovered from their self-consciousness gave the great singer and actress the plaudits she so richly merited. But this incident occurred during the period of silence.

ing the period of silence.

Did you ever see such an audience?" exclaimed Jim, fretfully; "they don't seem to like her work!"

"Oh, no, that isn't so," said a bright girl atting next to him. "The men can't applaud because they have been vacchated, and the women can't stamp their dainty feet for the same reason." Jim relapsed into grim silence.

Merely a Formality. From the Cleveland Plain Deals

From the Civelland Plain Dealer.

"Yes, sir. I have come to ask you for the hand of your daughter."

"For Isabel's hand?"

"Yes, sir. It is a mere formality, I know, but we thought it would be pleasing to you to have me go through with it."

"What's that? A mere formality?"

"That is what I said—a mere formality."

"And may I inquire who suggested that asking my consent to my daughter's marriage was only a mere formality?"

It was Isabel's mother, sir."

"Isabel's mother? Then I have nothing further to say."

Artemus Ward's Criticism of Chaucer.

#### From the Boston Polot. It was not Artemus Ward of whom such a remar-

poems. Mr. C. had talent, but he couldn't spel. No man has a right to be a litrary man onless he knows how to spel. It is a pity that Chawcer, who had generus, was so unedicated. He's the wuss spelle

# Setback for the Prophets.

The prophets who said all sorts of national diffi-uities would follow the annexation of Hawaii are unable as yet to point with pride to the slightest

# Saccharine Meet in New England.

From the Springfield Republican, Miss Vira A. Farnaworth, superintendent of the university Sunday school, gave the school a sugar

CENSUS OFFICE UNDER WAY.

It Will Select Its Own Force Without Call-ing On the Civil Service Commission. WASHINGTON, March 10.-The Census Offic has been partly organized and now is under way. Only five of the many thousand places have been filled, but these five are devoting their attention to maturing plans for the appointing of the elerks, supervisors and snum erators. The staff consists now of Director Merriam, Assistant Director Wines, Chief Clerk A. F. Childs, Chief Statistician W. A.

elerks and others in the Census Office in Wash ington. In addition there are to be hundreds of supervisors and from 20,000 to 40,000 enumerators. Naturally the struggle for places will be intense. It has already commenced. For every place of any permanence there will be probably a hundred candidates. "Nothing will be done in the matter of appointments," said Assistant Director Wines to-day. "for at least thirty days. The staff appointments may be made soon after the expiration of thirty days, but the elerks will scarcely be appointed until early next summer. There will be half a dozen selected to handle the correspondence, but the main force will not be needed until the returns begin to come in. That will not be before July 1, 1900. At present the matter of appointments is not being considered. The clerks will all be subjected to a rigid examination."

Civil Service Commissioner Procter said the commission had on its list already 3,000 clerks who had passed severe examinations and who were eligible to appointment in the Census Bureau. He said they could equip the bureau at once if necessary with a complete staff. He hoped that a number of the eligible persons on the lists would be appointed, but he scarcely expected the Director of the Census to make a requisition on him for clerks. In this he is rish, for Assistant Director Wines said to-day that the bureau would handle its own clerks and would not call on the Civil Service Commission for anything. The bureau will prepare its own examination papers and the application blanks will be out in about thirty days. enumerators. Naturally the struggle for

## BUREAU CHIEFS' TITLES.

#### Secretary Long Decides That They May Be Addressed as Rear Admirals.

WASHINGTON, March 10.-Confusion has been aused in naval circles over various interpretations of an opinion rendered by Capt. Lemly, the Judge Advocate General of the navy, as to the right of bureau chiefs in the Navy Department to the rank and title of Rear Admiral. Some officers who read the decision were of the opinion that the previous status of the bureau chiefs had not been changed—that is, they had the relative rank and pay of the higher grade, but retained the titles of their actual grades in the service. Under this construction the Sur-geon-General would have the relative rank of Rear admiral and be entitled to be addressed

geon-General would have the relative rank of Rear Admiral and be entitled to be addressed only as Surgeon-General.

Judge Advocate General Lemly, however, states clearly that bursau chiefs have a right to the title of Rear Admiral. His oninion is indersed by Secretary Long in a letter to Capt. A. S. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bursau of Navigation, who raised the point that the bureau was in error in using the title Rear Admiral in addressing letters to the chiefs of the Bursaus of Supplies and Accounts, Medicine and Surgery, Yards and Docks, and Construction and Repair.

Secretary Long in his letter cites authorities and precedents to show that, the rank of Rear Admiral being conferred upon officers serving as chiefs of bureau, they are entitled to be so addressed, and in conclusion says:

For the reasons hereinbefore set forth, the bureau is advised that it was not in error in addressing the chiefs of bureau by the title of Hear Admiral, and that such form of address may and should be employed on all suitable occasions.

This decision increases the number of Rear

occasions."
This decision increases the number of Rear Admirals in the navy from eighteen to twenty-

### FROM THE CAPITAL OF GUAM.

Commander Taussig Says There Are Eight Stores There, One an American Store. WASHINGTON, March 10.-In a report to the Navy Department, dated San Luis d'Apra. Guam, Jan. 31. Commander Taussig of the gunboat Bennington gives some interesting information about the town of Agana, the capital of the island. There are eight stores where the native aguardiente, made out of fermented cocoanut milk, is sold. The one Japanese store is an extensive establishment and the best in the town. There is also an American store, more pretentions than the others, but inferior to the Japaneses. A miscellaneous class of goods is kept here, including canned supplies, kerosene oll; rice, accordious, hats, stockings, lamps, lamp shades, crockery, trunks, paints, and nails. In the town flour is difficult to obtain and butter and lard keep poorly in such a warm climate and are expensive. Milk can be purchased in small quantities. Chickens and eggs are plentiful. The beef is poor and there are no sheep on the island. Yams and sweet potatoes grow freely, and corn, used by the natives to make bread, is likewise plentiful. Pigs abound everywhere. Bananas, cocoanus and breadfruit furnish the chief sources of food for the natives. Very little fishing is done. A fair quality of clam is found and a very small ovster of sweet taste. Deer and gonts abound. Wild turkey, ployer, ducks and other edible birds are plentiful. where the native aguardiente, made out of

GEN. MIRANDA'S EXPEDITION. Venezuela Erects a Monument in Memor: of Americans Executed by the Spaniards. WASHINGTON, March 10.-Minister Loomis, at Caracas, has reported to the Department of State that for the second time within a year

a monument has been dedicated in Venezuela to the memory of the ten citizens of the United States who, as members of one of Gen. Miranda's Ill-fated expeditions, were executed by the Spaniards at Puerto Cabello in July, 1808. The first monument was erected at Maracay, then the capital of Miranda. The second one, dedicated on Feb. 25, was erected at the expense of the National Government of Venezuela and cost about \$50,000. It is an imposing and handsome structure in bronze, reating upon a granite pedestal, and is 05 feet high. The front panel of the pedestal contains the coats of arms of the United States and of Venezuela interwoven. On the rear panel there is a bronze crown of laurel and palm, and on the east panel a bronze plate containing the names of the men in whose honor the monument was erected. The names on the tablet are: Capts. Thomas Donohus and Thomas Bilopp; Lieuts. Gustave A. Bergud, Charles Johnson, Daniel Kemper, Miles L. Hall, Paul F. George, James Gardiner, and John Ferris, and Second Lieut. Francis Farquharson. United States who, as members of one of Gen.

# CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN.

Those the United States Agreed to Settle Now Aggregate Nearly \$30,000,000.

WASHINGTON, March 10.-Under the proviions of the seventh article of the peace treaty with Spain, which stipulates that the United States shall adjudicate and settle the claim of its citizens against Spain, growing out of the insurrection in Cuba, there have so far been filed with the Department of State claims aggregating nearly \$30,000,000. President Cleveland, in the closing days of his second Administration, sent to the Senate a list of claims filed up to that time, aggregating in round numbers \$10,000,000. A list of the claims which had been filed since them was sent to the Senate by President McKinley at the end of the session just closed. These foot up some \$20,000,000, not including three claims where the recompense is not named.

The largest individual claim is filed by John W. Brock, who asks \$2,162,514 for property losses. Albert Brock claims \$1,162,514 and Joseph Higney \$1,003,000 for property destroyed. Mrs. Ricardo Buiz claims \$75,000 for the imprisonment and death of her husband. The other claims range from \$771,000 to \$1,500. The number of claimants is 123. insurrection in Cuba, there have so far been

#### MAHANT'S PROTEST UNHEEDED. The President Appoints Samuel G. Dor Postmaster at Buffalo.

WASHINGTON, March 10 .- The President today appointed Samuel G. Dorr Postmaster at Buffalo, notwithstanding the protest of Con-Buffalo, notwithstanding the protest of Congressman Mahany, who in a telegram to the President yesterday said:

"To refuse to appoint my best friend and to select my bitterest enemy is a double insuit and a shameful return for my carrying a Demoratic Congressional district twice for the Republican party. I cannot believe you will be a party to this outrage."

Reuben J. Getz was Mahany's candidate.

### Value of Exports in February. WASHINGTON, March 10.-The value of the

principal articles of domestic export for the month of February, compared with the same month of February, compared with the same month of last year were: Breadstuffs, \$20,-873,773, decrease \$1.002,769; provisions, \$14.386,327, decrease \$1.86,756; cotton, \$17.326,463, decrease \$4.454,704; mineral oils, \$3.403,331, increase \$4.454,77. Total, \$55,989,844, decrease \$6.013,\*42. For the eight months ended Feb. 28 these exports were valued at \$521,174,454, a decrease of \$19.612,006 compared with a similar period of the previous year. NEW BOOKS.

# Brief Boviews of Important and Interesting

In Mr. H. Bider Haggard's newstory. "Swallow" (Longmans, Green & Co.), Ralph Kenzie, the hero, is English, and Suzanne Botmar, the heroine, is Dutch and Boer. Of course troubles come to them; troubles do come to people in love and in Africa. The very coming of Ralph

into Africa was through the medium of a shipwreck. When Suzanne found him and led him to her home, braving her mother, who was talkative, his clothing was solled and ragged, King and Disbursing Clerk Edward McCauley. though fine in texture, and he himself needed There are 3,000 places, roughly estimated, for scouring, though he had been in the sea, and though his skin was as fine as any which is to be found in the British Isles. Mr. Haggard has consented to be a humorist

on occasions, but he does not make fun inev-

seriousness. After Ralph had been found and

itably. This tale is accomplished in entire

fresh South African clothing had been put

upon him he shot a riet buck. It might very well have happened that he should have failed to do this. His gun, a flintlock, hung fire, owing to the dampness of the powder in the pan, and the riet buck had got well along before the weapon discharged itself. Not well enough along, however. The bullet caught the fleeing animal in the rear, and brought it down. This occurred on the very spot where Ralph had first been met by Suzanne. As he held a leg of the dead animal classed in his hand, "Raiph," said the girl to him, "do you remember this place?" He dropped the leg as the memory broke upon him. "Almighty!" he said, "I remember now. It was here that you found me, Suzanne, after I was shipwrecked, and the tigers stared at us through the boughs of that fallen tree." The recollection made him shiver a little, Mr. Haggard says, and anybody can easily believe that it might, for to be stared at by loose tigers at close quarters is certainly disturbing. If the tigers had so minded there is little doubt that they could have disposed, in their voracious way, of Ralph and Suganne both; but they were reasonable tigers, or else they had recently fed themselves, and they forbore to spoil the story. If they are not now with Barnum's menagerie, newly incorporated and limited in England, they ought to be, for they

At the age of 19 Ralph proposed to Suzanne, who was somewhat younger. "Suzanne, I love who was somewhat younger. you as—as a man loves a maid; and if you will it. dear, all my hope is that one day you will be my wife." What does she say to this? She is 15 or 16-not too old to be thoughtful and discreet. "Ralph," she says, "this is new to me; and yet, to speak the truth, it seems as old as as that night when first I found you, a deso-late, starving child, praying upon this stone. Ralph, I do will it with all my heart and soul and body, and I suppose that I have willed it ever since I was a woman, although until this hour I did not quite know what it was I willed. Nav. dear, do not touch me, or, at the least, not yet. First, hear what I have to say, and then, if you desire it, you may kiss me." Juliet would never have spoken as she did if it had not been for Shakespeare, and we suspect that the thanks of Suzanne are due to Mr. Haggard.

showed themselves to be deserving, and

earned, by their exceedingly decent absten-

tion, the best biography and eulogy that Mr.

Tody Hamilton, whose pen has made Barnum famous, could possibly write about them.

Considerable and very serious conversation follows between Ralph and Suzanne. Among other things she says: "You are very young to make such promises, Ralph, nor do I hold them binding on you. At 19, so I am told, a lad will swear anything to the girl who takes his fancy." Ralph leaps with unquestionable sincerity to the inevitable response: "I am young in years, Suzanne," he says—the idea of one admitting that he is young at 19!—" but I grew old while I was yet a child, for sorrow aged me." He referred to the shipwreck. Do I look," he continued, "like one who does not know his mind?" Suzanne, assisted by the wisdom of her years, scrutinized him. look." she said, "like one who knows his mind, and I believe you." They kissed.

Later Ralph went up an acclivity whither Suzanne had been carried by a villain. A dead woman was up there, bound fast in a chair. Piet Van Vooren (the villain who had carried off Suzanne) hung over the precipice, support. ing himself by a clutch on the dead woman's and. With an assegal Ralph parted the band which confined the dead woman to her chair In the words of Mr. Haggard: "With a swift and awful rush, like that of a swooping bird, the dead woman and the living man plunged headlong into space. One dreadful yell echoed down the pitiless precipices, followed presently by a soft thudding sound." That is the end of course, of Piet Van Vooren. The soft thud is his sufficient obituary.
Of course, Piet is the short for Peter in the

Transvaal. Pete would be his name if it were pelled in English. They called him Black Pete because of his dark complexion. Pete carried off Suzanne on her wedding day. He loved her-the one alleviating circumstance in his character. When Raiph complains to Suzanne, just after they have been married, because Black Pete is about to kill him and take Suzanne for himself, the unhappy girl says to him, with a rare exercise of philosophy, which he doubtless found very comforting: "Death comes to all of us soon or late, and whether it comes soon or late makes little difference in the end, seeing that come it must " She had read Macaulay. "Farewell, sweet," Ralph said to her. Then, turning to Pete, "Come on, nurderer." he exclaimed, "and do your butcher's work. Why do you delay?" Pet. ordered him to be shot, but the Kaffir who got the order was scrupulous and saved his powder. It was difficult to kill Ralph-so difficult that in spite of all the conspiracies of man and fate against him he remains alive to the end of the book.

After Raiph had been shot by Black Pete nobody else being willing to do the business) and thrown over the cliff into the sea. Suzanne, whenever Pete spoke to her, said only one thing-"Murderer!" Pete pleaded and threat-ened, but he was quite unable to alter the style of her conversation. He was a callous person in some respects, but this cut him to the quick. Certainly to anybody such a system of address was calculated to be annoying Ralph and Suzanne lived to a great age and were very happy. So may it be always with couples who are loving and faithful and who

cannot be killed.

"Extemporaneous Oratory." by Dr. James M. Buckley (Eaton & Mains), is an analysis of that art. The extemporaneous orator is a creature who seems to be in the hands of fate. Sometimes he builds better than he could even dream; sometimes, as has been famously pointed out, his best thoughts come to him afterward, when he is going home in a cab Complete sympathy with an audience, including the effect of action and reaction. Dr. Buckley says, is attained only by the extemporizer. This seems to be a somewhat venturesome opinion, though Dr. Buckley is supported in it by many another critic. Dr. Holmes, in defin ing an orator, said that he did not mean the poor slave of a manuscript, who took his thought starched and stiffened from its mould. but the impassioned speaker who poured it forth as it flowed corruscating from the furnace. The orator, Dr. Holmes said, only besomes our master at the moment when he himself is surpassed, captured, taken posses-sion of, by a sudden rush of inspiration. "How well we know the flash of the eye, the thrill of the voice, which are the signal and the symbol of nascent thought-thought just merging into consciousness, in which condition, as is the case with the chemist's elements, it has a combining force at other times wholly un-

known." Still the actors, who recite the stated lines. seem to be very successful. They rise again and again to the spirit which the lines contain at evening performances and at matinées. We continue to weep at songs that compelled tears before we were born; we never cease to shiver when Hamlet addresses his mother: we laugh with the First Grave Digger and with Sir John Falstaff after 300 years. Every time that Mr. Booth drew the awful circle of the Church of Home about his fair and threatened ward his eye flashed just as much as though the words that he uttered had not been in print for years.